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## CLOCK AND DATA RECOVERY CIRCUIT

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001]

5           This invention relates to a clock and data recovery circuit for recovering the clock for discrimination from a data signal for discriminating and recovering an input data signal.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002]

10           A conventional clock and data recovery circuit of this type will now be described. Fig.8 is a diagram showing the configuration of a clock and data recovery circuit of the type disclosed in Patent Publication 1 as indicated below. Referring to Fig.8, this clock and data recovery circuit includes a phase detector 602 for comparing the  
15   phase of two input signals to output the result of comparison, an integrator circuit 603 for integrating a signal representing the result of phase comparison, and a voltage-controlled oscillator 604, abbreviated to VCO, for varying the oscillation frequency based on an output voltage from the integrator circuit 603. These circuit components  
20   make up a feedback loop (feedback closed path) 601. The integrator circuit 603 is composed by a low-pass filter and may also be termed a 'loop filter circuit', which may also be abbreviated to 'LPF'.

[0003]

25           An output signal of the VCO 604 is fed back to one input end of the phase detector 602. To the other input of the phase detector 602 is

supplied an input data signal (Data In).

[0004]

In the clock and data recovery circuit, there is provided a discriminator 605 for discriminating and recovering the input data signal. The discriminator 605 is composed by, for example, a D-type flip-flop (edge-triggered register) which samples the input data signal (Data In), supplied to a data input terminal, with a rising or fall edge of a discriminating clock signal, supplied to a clock input end, to output the sampled result as an output data signal (Data Out) at a data output terminal. The discriminator 605 is also termed a 'D-FF', a 're-timer' or a 'decision circuit'. The discriminator 605 receives, at its clock input terminal, an output clock signal (Clock Out; clock for discrimination) from the VCO 604, and is synchronized with the output clock signal from the VCO 604. The integrator circuit 603 has a sufficiently long time constant as compared with the clock period of the transmission data signal.

[0005]

The operation of a conventional clock and data recovery circuit, shown in Fig.8, will now be described.

20 [0006]

Fig.9 is a diagram showing phase comparison characteristics of the phase detector 602 of Fig.8. In Fig.9, the phase difference and an output of the phase detector are plotted on the horizontal axis and on the vertical axis, respectively. The clock period of the transmission data signal is assumed to be  $2\pi$ . If the phase difference  $\phi$  between

the input data signal (Data In) and the clock for discrimination (CLOCK OUT), as an output of the VCO 604, is such that  $-\pi < \phi < 0$ , the phase detector 602 outputs a negative output. If the phase difference  $\phi$  is such that  $0 < \phi < \pi$ , the phase detector 602 outputs  
 5 a positive output.

If, on the other hand, there is no phase difference between two signals, supplied to two input terminals of the phase detector 602 ( $\phi = 0$ ), the output of the phase detector 602 becomes equal to zero.

[0007]

10 The VCO 604 receives the feedback from the output of the phase detector 602 and varies the oscillation frequency in a direction of reducing the phase difference  $\phi$  within a range of  $-\pi/2 < \phi < \pi/2$ , until finally the phase difference  $\phi$  is equal to zero in which synchronization is attained.

15 [0008]

Figs.10A to 10C show the above-described process by timing charts. Fig.10A shows the timing chart for a case where there is phase lead in the clock for discrimination (= output clock of the VCO 604). The phase detector 602 compares the phase of a change-point of  
 20 an input data signal in this case with a fall timing of the clock for discrimination, and outputs a negative value corresponding to the phase difference. The integrator circuit 603 integrates an output of the phase detector 602 with a time constant which is long enough as compared with the period of the data signal for transmission. Hence,  
 25 the output gradually transitions to a low level. An output of the

integrator circuit 603 is supplied as a control voltage signal to the VCO 604 to lower the oscillation frequency. By this feedback configuration, the phase difference  $\phi$  is decreased in a direction in which the change-point of input data is ultimately coincident with the fall timing of the clock for discrimination.

[0009]

Fig.10B shows the timing chart for a case where there is phase lag in the clock for discrimination (= output clock of VCO 604). The phase detector 602 outputs a positive value, as before, so that the output of the integrator circuit 603 gradually transitions to a high level.

This raises the oscillation frequency of the VCO 604, with the phase difference  $\phi$  decreasing in a direction in which the change-point of the input data is ultimately coincident with the fall timing of the clock for discrimination.

[0010]

Fig.10C shows the timing chart for a synchronized state where the change-point of the input data signal has become coincident with the fall timing of the clock for discrimination. In this case, the phase detector 602 and the integrator circuit 603 both output zero, and the oscillation frequency of the VCO 604 then is fixed. Thus, the change-point of the input data is kept at all times coincident with the fall timing of the clock for discrimination.

[0011]

The conventional clock data recovering device, described above, converges to a synchronized state in which the change-point of the

input data is coincident with the fall timing of the clock for discrimination. Hence, the clock signal (Clock Out), synchronized with the input data signal (Data In), may be recovered.

[0012]

5        Also, in the discriminator 605, the data signal may be discriminated and recovered with an optimum phase of discrimination through use of the recovered clock signal (Clock Out).

[0013]

Fig.11 is a diagram showing the configuration of a clock and data  
10 recovery circuit disclosed in Patent Publication 1, recited hereinbelow.

Referring to Fig.11, the conventional clock and data recovery circuit will now be described. A clock extraction means 901 extracts a change-point signal from a transmission data signal. A phase synchronization means 902 synchronizes the oscillation frequency of a  
15 voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) 909 with the transmission data signal, based on the change-point signal. A clock delay means 903 performs phase-comparison between the transmission data signal and the output clock of a variable delay circuit 912, by a phase detector 910, to delay the clock by a certain time period.

20 [0014]

In the discriminator 904, the transmission data signal is discriminated and recovered with the clock supplied from the clock delay means 903. By this configuration, the clock may automatically be delayed by a certain time period with respect to the change-point of  
25 transmission data signal.

[0015]

There is also known a phase synchronizing circuit composed of a phase synchronizing loop circuit, a phase shifter, a retiming circuit and a phase shift control circuit (see Patent Publication 2, for example).

5 The phase synchronizing loop circuit outputs a VCO oscillation signal, as a clock signal phase-synchronized with the data input signal (DATA IN), and the phase shifter outputs a clock signal for the data input signal. The retiming circuit has a discriminating/ recovering function of outputting an as-retimed discriminated / recovered signal, as retimed

10 data, and outputs a data signal (DATA OUT). The phase shift control circuit receives the extracted clock, generated by the phase synchronizing loop circuit, at its data latch circuit, via the phase shifter, and latches a signal level, using a data input signal, to generate the phase information. The present invention, which will be described

15 subsequently, differs from the configuration of Patent Publication 2 as to e.g. the phase shift control and structure. For example, in one aspect of the present invention, which will be described in detail, the phase difference between the output data signal (DATA OUT) from the discriminator (which samples received data with the output clock

20 signal) and the input data signal (DATA IN) is checked by a phase detector, and the phase of the oscillation signal from the VCO is shifted based on the result of phase comparison. On the other hand, in the configuration described in Patent Publication 2, the phase shift control circuit controls the phase of the phase shifter based on an

25 output value of a latch which latches the input data signal (DATA IN)

with an output clock signal.

[0016]

Non-Patent Publication 1: 'Design of Integrated Circuits for Optical Communications', ISBN0-07-282258-9, pp.297

5 Patent Publication 1: JP Patent Kokai Publication No. JP-P2000-228660A (page 6, Fig.6)

Patent Publication 2: JP Patent Kokai Publication No. JP-P2000-216763A (pages 5 and 6, Fig.1)

#### DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

#### 10 PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0017]

In the above-described conventional clock and data recovery circuit, the time constant of the integrator circuit needs to be of a sufficiently large value, as compared with the cycle time of the transmission data signal, in order to cope with a succession of the same symbols that may be in the transmission data signal. That is, the response time (time constant) of the integrator circuit needs to be long enough so that, even in the absence of change-points in the transmission data signal, the oscillation frequency of the VCO will not be changed, in order to provide for a stabilized clock control voltage supplied to the VCO.

[0018]

However, with this configuration, the response time of the output of the integrator circuit with respect to data variations (VCO control signal) is longer, as shown in Fig.12A. Hence, there is presented a

25

problem that the clock and data recovery circuit cannot quickly follow on fluctuations or variations of the transmission data signal, as shown in Fig.12B, with the result that it takes considerable time until recovery and output of the correct clock and data get re-started.

5 [0019]

If the time constant of the integrator circuit is diminished for shortening the response time, there is presented a problem that variations in the clock control voltage on the occasion of occurrence of a succession of the same symbols tend to be increased, as shown in  
10 Fig.12C, with the result that clock may be out of synchronization, or the phase noise tends to be increased.

[0020]

The above two problems are in a relationship of tradeoff and cannot be made compatible to each other, that is, they cannot be solved  
15 simultaneously.

[0021]

In the circuit configuration, shown in Fig.11, the clock may be delayed by a certain preset delay time, so that the clock will be caused to follow on a change-point of a transmission data signal. For  
20 operating the discriminator 904 with optimum phase discrimination, an optimum delay time needs to be preset as a circuit constant. However, this delay time is appreciably influenced by the transmission data speed and the circuit configuration, and hence it is difficult to set the circuit constant to an optimum value.

25 [0022]



In view of the above depicted state of the art, it is a principal object of the present invention to provide a clock data generating circuit whereby the above-described problem of the response time may be solved and the phase of discrimination may automatically be controlled to an optimum value to render it unnecessary to set the circuit constants.

#### MEANS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

[0023]

The invention disclosed in the present application which attains the above object, are configured as follows.

[0024]

A clock and data recovery circuit, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, includes: a phase synchronization loop including an oscillator, the oscillation frequency of which is variably controlled, said phase synchronization loop performing phase-synchronization of a clock signal output from said oscillator with an input data signal; a discriminator circuit, responsive to a clock signal for discrimination, for discriminating said input data signal and outputting the discriminated signal; a phase detector circuit for detecting the phase difference between an output data signal, discriminated and output by said discriminator circuit, and said input data signal; and a phase shift circuit for shifting the phase of the clock signal, output from said oscillator, based on a comparison result output from said phase detector circuit; wherein the clock signal, output from said phase shift circuit, is supplied as said clock signal for

discrimination to said discriminator circuit.

[0025]

A clock and data recovery circuit in accordance with another aspect of the present invention comprises: a first feedback loop at least including a first phase detector circuit for detecting the phase difference between a clock signal and a received data signal; a second feedback loop including a discriminator circuit supplied with said received data signal, and a second phase detector circuit for detecting the phase difference between the data signal discriminated and output by said discriminator circuit and said received data signal; and a clock recovery circuit for being controlled by said first and second feedback loops to output the clock signal recovered; wherein the clock signal output from said clock recovery circuit is supplied as a clock signal for discrimination by said discriminator circuit.

15 [0026]

According to the present invention, the first feedback loop includes: a voltage-controlled oscillator circuit for varying the oscillation frequency based on an input control signal voltage; a first phase detector circuit supplied with a clock signal output from said voltage-controlled oscillator circuit and with said received data signal to detect the phase difference between the two input signals; and a first integrator circuit for integrating an output of said first phase detector circuit and for supplying an output voltage to said voltage-controlled oscillator circuit as a control signal voltage, while said second feedback loop includes: a discriminator circuit supplied with said

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25

received data signal; a second phase detector circuit supplied with an output data signal, output from said discriminator circuit, and with said received data signal, to detect the phase difference between the two signals supplied; a second integrator circuit for integrating an output of  
5 said second phase detector circuit; and a phase shift circuit receiving said clock signal output from said voltage-controlled oscillator circuit and an integrated output of said second integrator circuit, for shifting the phase of said clock signal in accordance with the integrated output received, to output the resulting clock signal; said clock signal, output  
10 from said phase shift circuit, being supplied to said discriminator circuit as a clock for discrimination and output as an output clock signal.

[0027]

A clock and data recovery circuit in another aspect of the present  
15 invention comprises: a first feedback loop including a first phase detector circuit for detecting the phase difference between an input reference clock signal and a recovered clock signal; and a second feedback loop including a discriminator circuit supplied with a received data signal and a second phase detector circuit for detecting  
20 the phase difference between the data signal discriminated and output by said discriminator circuit and said received data signal; a clock for discrimination of said discriminator circuit being supplied from a clock recovery circuit controlled by said first and second feedback loops.

[0028]

25 According to the present invention, the first feedback loop

includes: a voltage-controlled oscillator circuit for varying the oscillation frequency based on an input control signal voltage; a first phase detector circuit receiving the clock signal output from said voltage-controlled oscillator circuit and said reference clock signal to  
5 detect the phase difference therebetween, and a first integrator circuit for integrating an output of said first phase detector circuit to supply the resulting output voltage to said voltage-controlled oscillator circuit as a control signal voltage, while said second feedback loop includes: a discriminator circuit supplied with said received data signal; a second  
10 phase detector circuit supplied with the data signal output from said discriminator circuit and with said received data signal to detect the phase difference between the two signals supplied; a second integrator circuit for integrating an output of said second phase detector circuit; and a phase shift circuit supplied with said clock signal output from  
15 said voltage-controlled oscillator circuit and with an integrated output of said second integrator circuit to phase-shift the input clock signal depending on the input integrated output; the clock signal, output from said phase shift circuit, being supplied to said discriminator circuit as the clock for discrimination, and being output as an output clock  
20 signal.

[0029]

In a clock and data recovery circuit in another aspect of the present invention, the first phase detector circuit includes a selection circuit for selecting the received data signal or the reference clock  
25 signal, as a signal to be subjected to phase comparison with the clock

signal from the voltage-controlled oscillator.

[0030]

According to the present invention, the first feedback loop includes: a selection circuit supplied with a reference clock signal and with said received clock signal to output one of the signals based on a selection control signal; a voltage-controlled oscillator circuit for varying the oscillation frequency based on an input control signal voltage; a first phase detector circuit supplied with a clock signal output from said voltage-controlled oscillator circuit and with a signal from said selection circuit to detect the phase difference therebetween; and a first integrator circuit for integrating an output of said first phase detector circuit to supply the resulting output voltage as a control signal voltage to said voltage-controlled oscillator circuit, while the second feedback loop includes: a discriminator circuit supplied with said received data signal; a second phase detector circuit supplied with an output of said discriminator circuit and with said received data signal to detect the phase difference therebetween; a second integrator circuit for integrating an output of said second phase detector circuit; and a phase shift circuit supplied with a clock signal output from said voltage-controlled oscillator circuit and with an integrated output of said second integrator circuit to shift the phase of the input clock signal in accordance with said integrated output supplied to output the resulting clock signal; the clock signal output from said phase shift circuit being supplied to said discriminator circuit as a signal for discrimination and being output as an output

clock signal.

[0031]

According to the present invention, the time constant of the first feedback loop may be selected to be larger than the time constant of the second feedback loop. In the clock and data recovery circuit according to the present invention, including a discriminator circuit for discriminating an input data signal responsive to a clock signal for discrimination to output an output data signal, and a clock generating circuit, supplied with the input data signal or with a reference clock signal to generate a clock signal synchronized with the signal supplied, the clock and data recovery circuit may comprise a feedback loop. This feedback loop detects the phase difference between the output data signal and the signal supplied, and phase-shifts the clock signal, based on the result of integration of the phase difference, to supply the resulting clock signal to the discriminator circuit as the clock signal for discrimination.

#### MERITORIOUS EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0032]

According to the present invention, the first feedback loop, controlling the oscillation frequency of a voltage-controlled oscillator, is dissociated from the second feedback loop for data recovery, so that the clock frequency and the clock phase may be controlled independently from each other.

[0033]

Thus, according to the present invention, the relationship of

trade-off between tracking time and stability at the time of occurrence of a succession of the same symbols may be relaxed appreciably. Hence, the tracking speed to fluctuations or variations in the transmission data signal may be improved without detracting from the high clock quality.

[0034]

Moreover, according to the present invention, the transmission data signal is compared with the as-discriminated data signal, and the feedback is applied. Hence, adjustment to optimum phase of discrimination may be achieved automatically, without dependency upon transmission data speed or circuit configurations, thereby assuring a sufficiently large phase margin.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0035]

Fig.1 is a diagram showing the configuration of a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.2 is a diagram showing the configuration of a second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.3 is a diagram showing the configuration of a third embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.4 is a diagram showing the configuration of a third embodiment of the present invention.

Figs.5A to 5C are timing diagrams for illustrating the operation of the embodiments of the present invention.

Fig.6 is a diagram showing an example of the configuration of a

phase shifter used in the present invention.

Figs.7A and 7C show the relationship between the time constant of an integrator circuit and a VCO control signal for a reference case and that for the present invention, respectively.

5 Fig.8 is a diagram showing a conventional clock and data recovery circuit.

Fig.9 is a graph showing characteristics of a phase detector.

Fig.10 is a timing chart for illustrating the operation of a conventional clock and data recovery circuit.

10 Fig.11 is a diagram showing the configuration of a conventional clock and data recovery circuit.

Fig.12 is a graph showing the relationship between a received data signal and a VCO control signal.

#### EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

15 [0036]

11~14 micro-strip lines

15, 16 diodes

101 received data signal

102 clock signal

20 103 voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO)

104 first feedback loop

105 discriminator (D-FF)

106 output data signal

107 second feedback loop

25 108 phase shifter



	109	first phase detector circuit
	110	first integrator circuit (LPF1)
	111	second phase detector circuit
	112	second integrator circuit (LPF2)
5	201	received data signal
	202	clock signal
	203	voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO)
	204	first feedback loop
	205	discriminator
10	206	output data signal
	207	second feedback loop
	208	phase shifter
	209	first phase detector circuit
	210	first integrator circuit
15	211	second phase detector circuit
	212	second integrator circuit
	215	selector control signal
	301	received data signal
	302	clock signal
20	303	voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO)
	304	first feedback loop
	305	discriminator
	306	output data signal
	307	second feedback loop
25	308	phase shifter (phase shift circuit)

- 309 first phase detector circuit
- 310 first integrator circuit (LPF1)
- 311 second phase detector circuit
- 312 second integrator circuit (LPF2)
- 5 313 reference clock signal
- 401 reference clock signal
- 402 selector
- 403 selector control terminal
- 601 feedback loop
- 10 602 phase detector
- 603 integrator circuit
- 604 voltage-controlled oscillator
- 605 discriminator
- 901 clock extracting means
- 15 902 phase synchronizing means
- 903 clock delay means
- 904 discriminator
- 909 voltage-controlled oscillator
- 910 phase detector
- 20 912 variable delay circuit
- 1101 control terminal

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0037]

For further detailed description of the present invention,  
25 reference is made to the accompanying drawings.

[0038]

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described. A first embodiment of the present invention includes a first phase detector circuit (209 of Fig.2) which compares the phase of an input data signal supplied to its first input end with that of a clock signal supplied to its second input end, and outputs the result of comparison at its output end, a first integrator circuit (210 of Fig.2) which receives and integrates an output signal of the first phase detector circuit (209), and a clock recovery circuit (203) (composed of, for example, a voltage-controlled oscillator) which receives an output signal from the first integrator circuit (210) at its input end and varies the oscillation frequency based on the output signal to output a clock signal at its output end. The clock signal, output from the clock recovery circuit (203), is fed back to the second input end of the first phase detector circuit (209) to constitute a first feedback loop. The first embodiment of the present invention further includes a discriminator circuit (205 of Fig.2) which is supplied with the received data signal at its data input end and discriminates the received data signal, based on the clock signal for discrimination, supplied to its clock input end, to output a data signal at its output end, a second phase detector circuit (211 of Fig.2) which compares the phase of the data signal supplied from the discriminator circuit (205) to a first input end, with that of the data signal received at its second input end, to output the result of comparison at its output end and a phase shifter circuit (208 of Fig.2) which receives, at its input end, a clock signal,

output from the clock recovery circuit (203), while receiving an output signal of the second integrator circuit (212) at its control signal input end, to shift the phase of the clock signal, output from the clock recovery circuit (203), based on the output signal, to output the resultant phase-shifted signal at its output end. The output clock signal of the phase shifter (208) is supplied to the discriminator circuit (205), as a clock signal for discrimination and hence the discriminator circuit (205), second phase detector circuit (211), second integrator circuit (212) and the phase shifter (208) constitute a second feedback loop.

[0039]

According to the present invention, described above, the first feedback loop for controlling the oscillation frequency of the VCO is dissociated from the second feedback loop for data recovery, so that the clock frequency and the clock phase may be controlled separately from each other. The relationship of trade-off between tracking time and stability at the time of occurrence of a succession of the same symbols may be relaxed appreciably. Hence, the tracking speed to fluctuations or variations in the transmission data signal may be improved without detracting from the high clock quality. With the present embodiment, the transmission data signal is compared with the as-discriminated data signal, and the feedback is applied. Hence, adjustment to optimum phase of discrimination may be achieved automatically to assure a sufficiently large amount of phase margin.

The following description will be made of certain concrete

embodiments.

## EMBODIMENTS

[0040]

Fig.1 is a diagram showing the configuration of a clock and data  
5 recovery circuit according of a first embodiment of the present  
invention. Referring to Fig.1, the clock and data recovery circuit of  
the present embodiment includes a first feedback loop 104 which  
includes a first phase detector circuit 109 for detecting the phase  
difference between a received data signal 101 and an output signal of a  
10 VCO 103, and a second feedback loop 107 which includes a second  
phase detector circuit 111 for detecting the phase difference between a  
signal obtained by discriminating the received data signal 101 by a  
discriminator 105 and the received data signal 101.

[0041]

15 The first feedback loop 104 includes the first phase detector 109,  
a first integrator circuit (low-pass filter) 110 and the  
voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) 103.

[0042]

The second feedback loop 107 includes the second phase detector  
20 111, a second integrator circuit (low-pass filter) 112, a phase shifter  
108 and the discriminator 105.

[0043]

In the present embodiment, the discriminator 105 is composed by  
an edge trigger register consisting of a two-stage flip-flop (latch),  
25 namely a master latch and a slave latch. The master latch receives an

input data signal at its data input terminal to hold it for output, when the clock signal supplied to its clock terminal is low. The slave latch receives an output of the master latch to hold it for output when the clock signal is high. The output of the master latch is supplied to the  
5 second phase detector circuit 111. The data output from the slave latch becomes an output data signal 106.

[0044]

The first and second phase detectors 109 and 111 are each composed by an Ex-OR having a characteristic shown in Fig.9, as  
10 described above.

[0045]

The phase shifter 108 is composed by a reflection-type analog phase shift unit, made up by diodes 15, 16 and micro-strip lines 11, 12, 13 and 14, shown for example in Fig.6. The phase delay is controlled  
15 by variably controlling the voltage (cathode terminal voltage of the diodes) with a control terminal 1101.

[0046]

In the present embodiment, the first feedback loop 104 for controlling the oscillation frequency of the VCO 103 is dissociated  
20 from the second feedback loop 107 for data recovery, so that the clock oscillation frequency and the clock phase can be controlled independently of each other.

[0047]

Thus, unlike the case of setting the time constant of the  
25 integrator circuit (low-pass filter) of the conventional clock and data

recovery circuit, shown in Figs.7A and 7B, the time constant of the first integrator circuit (LPF1) 110 can be set so as to be longer, while that of the second integrator circuit (LPF2) 112 can be set so as to be shorter, as shown in Fig.7C. Meanwhile, Fig.7 comparatively and schematically shows the time constant of an integrator circuit and an integrated output voltage of the VCO control signal in the conventional circuit and the present invention.

[0048]

Referring to Fig.5, the operation of the present embodiment will be described. Figs.5A to 5C are timing charts schematically showing the timing operation in case wherein a received data signal has newly been changed after the clock data recovering operation in the embodiment shown in Fig.1.

[0049]

Initially, the case wherein there is phase lead in the received data signal will be described with reference to Fig.5A. In Fig.5A, the phase of the received data signal leads that of the clock for discrimination by  $\phi$ .

[0050]

In this case, the first phase detector 109 compares the change-point of the received data signal with the fall timing of the clock for discrimination, and outputs a value corresponding to the phase difference. In the present embodiment, since the time constant of the first integrator circuit 110 is of a sufficiently large value, the output voltage of the integrator circuit 110 initially is scarcely changed,

and hence the oscillation frequency of the VCO 103 also is not changed.

[0051]

On the other hand, the second integrator circuit 111 also  
5 compares the change-point of the received data signal with the  
change-point of the data output following the discrimination (output of  
the discriminator 105) and outputs a value corresponding to the phase  
difference. Since the time constant of the second integrator circuit  
112 in the second feedback loop 107 in this case is shorter than the  
10 time constant of the first integrator circuit 110, the output integrated  
value is changed and, initially, the delay value of the phase shifter 108  
is shifted towards an optimum value.

[0052]

Thus, in the present embodiment, the discrimination and recovery  
15 of data which is synchronized and correct may be achieved with fast  
tracking time, such that clock recovery may be achieved within a  
smaller time than is possible with the aforementioned conventional  
clock and data recovery circuit.

[0053]

20 As time elapses, the oscillation frequency of the VCO 103 is also  
changed in accordance with slow change of the output integrated value  
of the first integrator circuit 110.

[0054]

With the present embodiment, since the second feedback loop 107  
25 at all times optimizes the delay more promptly, correct data and the



synchronized state of clock recovery may be maintained until such time that the two feedback loops 104 and 107 transition to a stabilized synchronized state.

[0055]

5        Fig.5B shows the case wherein there is phase lag in the received data signal. In Fig.5B, the phase of the received data signal lags the phase of the clock for discrimination by  $\phi$ . In this case, the clock and data recovery circuit reaches its stabilized state within a shorter tracking time in a manner described previously.

10    [0056]

Fig.5C shows the case wherein there is no change in the phase of the received data signal. In this case, the integrator circuit 110 of the first feedback loop 104 is of the time constant sufficiently long as compared with the fundamental frequency of the received data signal.

15    Hence, the integrator circuit 110 outputs a stabilized integrated value even on occurrence of a succession of the same symbols, so that the clock signal from the VCO 103 is of stabilized frequency characteristics with only little jitter or phase noise.

[0057]

20        On the other hand, the second feedback loop 107 compares the phase of the received data signal 101 with that of the data signal following the discrimination and recovery. Thus, the clock signal for discrimination may automatically be adjusted by the phase shifter 108 to an optimum delay value with respect to the received data signal.

25    [0058]

With the present embodiment, both the stability against occurrence of a succession of the same symbols and the improved response speed both may be achieved in combination. Moreover, the phase delay, which yields an optimum clock signal, may be adjusted  
5 automatically.

[0059]

Fig.2 shows the configuration of a second embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig.2, the clock and data recovery circuit of the present embodiment includes a first feedback loop 204  
10 made up by a VCO 203, a first phase detector circuit 209 for detecting the phase difference between the received data signal 201 and a VCO output, and a first integrator circuit 210. The clock and data recovery circuit of the present embodiment includes a second feedback loop 207 made up by a second phase detector circuit 211 which detects the phase  
15 difference between a signal corresponding to the received data 201 discriminated by the discriminator 205, and the received data signal 201, a second integrator circuit 212 provided with a charge pump, and a phase shifter 208. The first phase detector circuit 209 is composed by an Ex-OR having a characteristic shown in Fig.9. The phase detector  
20 circuit 211 is made up by a phase-frequency comparator, while the phase shifter 208 is formed by a vector synthesizing type phase-shift unit.

[0060]

In the present embodiment, the first feedback loop 204 for  
25 controlling the oscillation frequency of the VCO 203 and the second

feedback loop 207 for data recovery are disunited each other, so that the oscillation frequency and the phase of the VCO 203 may be controlled independently of each other. Thus, unlike the case of setting the time constant of the conventional integrator circuit, the time  
5 constant of the first integrator circuit 210 and that of the second integrator circuit 212 can be set so as to be larger and smaller, respectively, as shown in Fig.7C.

[0061]

The operation of the present embodiment will now be described  
10 with reference to Fig.5. The case wherein there is phase lead in the received data signal will be described with reference to Fig.5A. As in the previous embodiment, the first phase detector circuit 209 compares a change-point of the received data signal to the fall timing of the clock for discrimination (= output of the VCO 203) to output a value  
15 corresponding to the phase difference. Since the time constant of the first integrator circuit 210 is of a sufficiently large value, the integrated value is scarcely changed at the outset, and hence the oscillation frequency of the VCO 203 is also not changed. On the other hand, the second phase detector circuit 211 compares the  
20 change-point of the received data signal to the change-point of the data output following the discrimination, and outputs a pulse corresponding to a value of the phase difference. If, in this case, the time constant of the second integrator circuit 212 in the second feedback loop 207 is set so as to be smaller than that of the first integrator circuit 210, the  
25 output integrated value responds promptly, so that the delay value of

the phase shifter 208 at first transitions to its optimum value. As time elapses further on, the oscillation frequency of the VCO 203 is also changed, responsive to the slow change of the output integrated value of the first integrator circuit 210. Since the second feedback loop 207 at all times optimizes the delay more promptly, the correct synchronized state between the data and clock recovery is maintained. The two feedback loops 204 and 207 are before long synchronized to transition to the stabilized state.

[0062]

10 In case wherein there is phase lag in the received data signal, the stabilized operation is achieved with a shorter tracking time, as described in connection with the previous embodiment with reference to Fig.5B.

[0063]

15 Moreover, in case wherein there is no change in the phase of the received data signal, the time constant of the first integrator circuit 210 of the first feedback loop 204 is of a sufficiently large value as compared with the fundamental frequency of the received data signal, so that, even for a signal containing a succession of the same symbols, 20 the first integrator circuit of the first feedback loop outputs a stabilized integrated value, as shown in Fig.5C.

[0064]

Consequently, the clock signal from the VCO 203 is of a stabilized frequency characteristic having only little jitter or phase 25 noise. On the other hand, the second feedback loop 207 compares the

phase of the received data signal 201 with that of the data signal following the discrimination/ recovery. If, in this case, there occurs a succession of the same symbols in the signal, the previous value of the integrated output is maintained as a control voltage for the phase shifter 208, due to the configuration of the second phase detector circuit 211, second integrator circuit 212 provided with a charge pump, and the phase shifter 208. Hence, the time constants of the first and second feedback loops 204 and 207 can be set independently of each other.

10 [0065]

On the other hand, the clock signal for discrimination has automatically been adjusted by the phase shifter 208 to an optimum delay value with respect to the received data signal 201.

[0066]

15 Thus, with the second embodiment of the present invention, unlike the above-described conventional clock data circuit, the stabilized operation for a signal containing a succession of the same symbols and the improved response speed may be achieved in combination. In addition, the phase delay, which will provide an optimum clock signal, may be adjusted automatically.

20 [0067]

Fig.3 shows the configuration of a third embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig.3, the clock and data recovery circuit of the present embodiment includes a VCO 303, a first phase detector circuit 309 which detects the phase difference between a

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reference clock signal 313 and an output of the VCO 303, and a first integrator circuit (LPF1) 310, forming a first loop filter (LPF). The clock and data recovery circuit also includes a second feedback loop 307, made up by a discriminator 305, a second phase detector circuit 311 which detects the phase difference between a signal obtained on discrimination of received data 301 by the discriminator 305 and the received data 301, a second integrator circuit (LPF2) 312, and a phase shifter 308.

[0068]

10       The first phase detector circuit 309 and the second phase detector circuit 311 are each formed by an Ex-OR having a characteristic shown in Fig.9. The phase shifter 308 is formed by a reflection type phase-shifter shown in Fig.6.

[0069]

15       In the present embodiment, a first feedback loop 304, controlling the oscillation frequency of the VCO 303 by the reference clock signal 313, and the second feedback loop 307 for data recovery are disunited. Hence, the normal operation of data discrimination and recovery may be carried out as the VCO 303 is kept synchronized with the reference clock signal 313 supplied to the clock and data recovery circuit.

20       [0070]

      With the present embodiment, in which the time constants of the first and second integrator circuits are set so as to be larger and smaller, respectively, the clock signal recovered in a stabilized state and the significantly improved response speed may be achieved

25

simultaneously.

[0071]

Fig.4 shows the configuration of a fourth embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig.4, a clock and data recovery circuit of the present embodiment includes a first feedback loop 204, made up by a VCO 203, a selector circuit 402 which switches between a reference clock signal 401 and a received data signal 201, based on a signal on a selector control terminal 403, a first phase detector circuit 209 which detects the phase difference between an output signal of the selector circuit 402 and the clock signal output from the VCO 203, and by a first integrator circuit (LPF1) 210. The clock and data recovery circuit also includes a second feedback loop 207, made up by a discriminator 205, a second phase detector circuit 211 which detects the phase difference between a signal obtained by discriminating the received data 201 by the discriminator 205 and the received data 201, a second integrator circuit (LPF2) 212, and by a phase shifter 208.

[0072]

The first phase detector circuit 209 and the second phase detector circuit 211 are each formed by an Ex-OR having a characteristic shown in Fig.9. The phase shifter 208 is formed by a reflection phase-shifting unit shown in Fig.6.

[0073]

In the present embodiment, the first feedback loop 204, controlling the oscillation frequency of the VCO by phase comparison between the output signal of the selector circuit 402 and the output

signal of the VCO 203, and the second feedback loop 207 for data recovery are disunited.

[0074]

With the VCO 203, the normal operation of data discrimination  
5 and recovery may be performed as the VCO is kept synchronized with the reference clock signal 401.

[0075]

Moreover, with the present embodiment, the reference clock  
signal 401 may be synchronized with the VCO 203 when the received  
10 data signal is off-line, and a selector control signal 215 may be changed over when the received data signal is on-line, such as to permit the selector circuit 402 to select the received data signal 201. This allows phase synchronization of the clock signal from the VCO 203 with the received data signal 201.

15 [0076]

With the present embodiment, the lock-in time (time until  
synchronization pull-in) of the clock and data recovery circuit may be reduced significantly. Moreover, with the present embodiment, the  
response time to variations in the data signal may be made shorter by  
20 setting the time constant of the second feedback loop 207 to a smaller value.

[0077]

Thus, with the present embodiment, it is possible to realize faster  
lock-in, a stabilized recovered clock signal and quick response time  
25 simultaneously.



[0078]

Although the present invention has so far been described with reference to the preferred embodiments, the present invention is not limited to the particular configurations of these embodiments. It will  
5 be appreciated that the present invention may encompass various changes or corrections such as may readily be arrived at by those skilled in the art within the scope and the principle of the invention.

#### Industrial Applicability

[0079]

10 The clock and data recovery circuit according to the present invention may be used in an interfacing circuit, a semiconductor device, an electronic device or an information communication system including the clock recovery function for discriminating and recovering a data signal from an input data signal.